

of the mouth. The trout has teeth on both the head and the shaft of the vomer (see illustration). Externally, the char has yellow or red spots, but no black spots, whereas the trout boasts a variety of colored spots, including black. In California today the term char is rarely used.

THE KINDS OF TROUT IN CALIFORNIA

Seven species of trout are now present in California. In the list below, the official common names are shown at the left, while the corresponding scientific names at the right identify genus and species, in that order.

Brown trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>
Cutthroat trout	<i>Salmo clarkii</i>
Rainbow trout	<i>Salmo gairdnerii</i>
Golden trout	<i>Salmo aguabonita</i>
Eastern brook trout	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>
Dolly Varden trout	<i>Salvelinus mairna</i>
Lake trout	<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>

Of these seven, the cutthroat, rainbow, golden, and Dolly Varden are natives, while the brown, eastern brook, and lake have been introduced into the State.

The cutthroat, rainbow, and golden are generally considered to consist of two or more subspecies, although ichthyologists who specialize in the classification of trout are not in full agreement with respect to the validity of some of them. Those presently officially recognized in California are the following.

Coast cutthroat trout	<i>Salmo clarkii clarkii</i>
Lahontan cutthroat trout	<i>Salmo clarkii henshawi</i>
Piute cutthroat trout	<i>Salmo clarkii seleniris</i>
Steelhead rainbow trout	<i>Salmo gairdnerii gairdnerii</i>
Kamloops rainbow trout	<i>Salmo gairdnerii kamloops</i>
Shasta rainbow trout	<i>Salmo gairdnerii stonei</i>
Kern River rainbow trout	<i>Salmo gairdnerii gilberti</i>
Eagle Lake rainbow trout	<i>Salmo gairdnerii aquilarum</i>
Royal silver rainbow trout	<i>Salmo gairdnerii regalis</i>
South Fork of Kern golden trout	<i>Salmo aguabonita aguabonita</i>
Little Kern golden trout	<i>Salmo aguabonita whitei</i>

In this booklet, we have included individual descriptions of most, but not all, of the subspecies. We have presented generalized descriptions of the rainbow and golden, because of their variability, especially with respect to general coloration and spotting, which vary greatly with type of a trout. We have also included individual descriptions of the steelhead, Kamloops, and Eagle Lake rainbows, because of their distinctiveness and the great interest of anglers in them. We have not included individual descriptions of the Shasta rainbow, because of questions regarding the validity of the subspecific name (the original description may have been based on sea-run specimens of the steelhead rainbow) and the purity of existing stocks; of the Kern River rainbow, because of its restricted distribution (the upper Kern River); or of the royal silver rainbow, because of its limited distribution (Lake Tahoe) and rarity (last reported in 1949).